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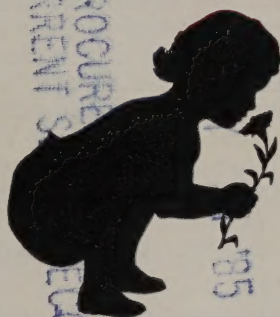
APPALACHIAN NURSERIES

W. J. BILLERBECK

L. F. BILLERBECK

FAIRVIEW AVENUE
WAYNESBORO, PENNA.

LINERS FOR SPRING 1959

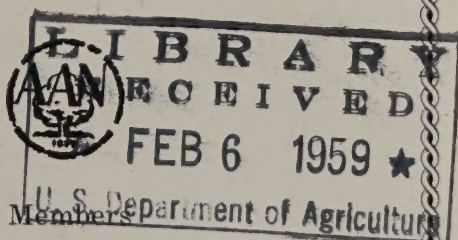


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Phones:

Nurseries 1179J

Home 1179M



American Association Nurserymen
Pennsylvania Association Nurserymen
Maryland Association Nurserymen
Rhododendron Society
Holly Society
Propagator's Society
Most Nearby State Nursery Associations



PRICES are FOB Waynesboro, Penna. Delivery by our truck direct to your establishment, at very reasonable rates, or you can pick up the stock with your own truck. We make no shipments by common carriers because packing costs and transportation charges are entirely out of proportion.

TERMS: Usual. No cash discounts are deductible.

RATES AND QUANTITY DISCOUNTS: Prices shown are "per 100", but apply to flatfulls. 50-2" banded plants are a flatful, and 100 rates apply; likewise 24-3" banded plants, or 20-3" clay pots, or 11-4" clay pots, in each case make a flatfull, and the 100 rates apply. To illustrate, 50 Abeliars in 2" bands are a flatful, and 100 rate applies; but, 11 Magnolias in 4" pots are a flatfull, and are sold at 100 rate for the 11 plants. 300 or more plants of a single variety are sold at 5% off the 100 rate quoted; 1000 or more plants of a single variety are sold at 10% off the 100 rate.

OUR TRUCK DELIVERY SERVICE: Because present day packing and transportation costs are much too high, we make deliveries with our own trucks. The trucks are equipped with special bodies, and the plants are delivered in flats; thus there is no packing charge. Deliveries are made statewide to the following: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia. We will deliver anywhere we can accumulate orders for a full minimum load. Deliveries will be made of lots of any quantities in the areas and states mentioned above.

DELIVERY CHARGES: See pages 32 to 35.



Storage house B 2. Azaleas, Pieris, etc.



SAVING MONEY

Being a stringsaver ourselves, we are always looking into ways and means of helping our customers save a dollar here and a dollar there.

Needless to say, this saving business can be overdone. 'Comes to mind now one of the cuties who makes her daily bread in our propagating department. With a sigh much too large for her size, she lamented that she just couldn't save any more. 'Seems some outfit offered her \$100.00 for her 1945 model on a new refrigerator, so she saved \$100.00 on a \$450.00 deal. Then she saved 40% on a new pair of shoes she doesn't need, but she did save. Then on her bald-headed old rear casings, (bought last summer) exchanged for a set of snow tires, she saved another 30 or 40 bucks. She rides the bus in bad weather. So she has saved so much now that her weekly payments run about \$3.00 less than her salary, and in spite of her willingness to aid the American recovery, she just can't save anymore. As we mentioned, this savings business can get out of hand.



But we are fidgeting to get to our point which is that we want to show you how to save money. Suppose you are one of these characters who has been sold the idea that you can pay 35¢ to 75¢ (and up to \$1.25) per for 2 yr. or 3 yr. bedded evergreen liners, and finish them quicker, and thus make more money. If you will please position your thinking skullcap at this moment we shall endeavor to demonstrate the fallacy of such reasoning.

Suppose you buy 3000 liners of 2 and 3 yr. bed stock at an average of say, 40¢. That's \$1,200.00. Now, suppose you plan your program a little and buy 3000 of papa Appalachian's banded liners at an average of about 13¢. That's only \$390.00. You have more than \$800.00 for Income Tax purposes.

We could go on blithely with this sort of illustration and show you how you could save \$1,600.00 by planting 6000 instead of 3000, and still have \$400.00 for your fruit jar, but that might be leading you into temptation.

The point is — if you plan your growing program a bit, you can use these smaller banded liners and grow them for a year or two and have all the profit for yourself instead of dishing it out to one of our competitors.

Some of our friends tell us that they are using our banded liners altogether, and that the results are most gratifying and profitable. So plan your planting program a year farther ahead and reap the harvest.



When it comes to flowering shrubs and small growing ornamental trees of the types we produce, we insist that our banded liners of these varieties are far superior to any bed-grown stock regardless. That's our view, and we might be a bit biased, but try them and you will find yourself on our side.



That headline could lead you astray, so we hasten to set the record straight. We do not offer container grown plants. But we are going ahead full throttle with recommendations that you plant our banded liners directly into cans, if you are a canner. Our own container operation has been limited to experimental quantities, so we don't have container grown plants to sell. The results of some of our experimental work bordered on the fantastic, however, and our enthusiasm has bubbled over onto paper in the form of "Service Bulletin #2". We hope you'll want to know all about it, and that you will write for a copy in the earliest possible mail. We have already sent copies to certain people who we know would be interested, but if we missed you, please beckon for a copy and it will be forthcoming forthwith.

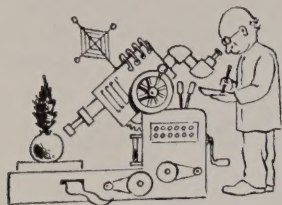
NO BUGS!

We hesitate to mention this unpleasant thought at a time when life is so beautiful. Maybe our kids are just getting too smart.

The oldtime inspector-entomologist hunted around for signs of San Jose scale or some other noxious varmint, and after getting his pants full of Spanish Needles and a couple of shoefulls of weed seeds, he went on his merry way. In a few days your Nursery Certificate arrived by mail, and your joint was certified as "apparently free of injurious insects and diseases" for another year. Now the colleges have cut up entomology into half a dozen branches. You have experts on virus diseases, doctors who can tell you all about the insides of a female thrip, and nematologists who can talk several days on different families of nematodes. It all becomes very agitating and disconcerting. It might be mentioned that there is considerable rumble at the moment amongst these specialists about more stringent regulations, particularly as regards movement of nursery stock from areas where nematodes are known to be present in large numbers. One of the unsolved problems faced



by these boys in trying to prevent movement of potentially infested stock, is the question of how to inspect balled and burlaped plants. Bareroot stock can be easily inspected, but when the roots are ensconced in a ball of earth, they've got to come up with some kind of a Geiger Counter to spot infestations on the roots.



Maybe we should take off with the wind here for a moment and tell you more about nematodes. It seems that there are umpty-ump families or types, but to describe the whole gang of them, let us say that they are eel-like worms from $1/64''$ to $3/16''$ in length, depending upon the clan they belong to. Then, we have heard that there are no males nor females, which to us is a most unhappy situation. Everybody goes along, boring holes in roots, dropping live young down the midway, with no respect for time or place. It seems too that there are no parasites, or enemy bugs to eat them, so they have nothing to do but to keep on multiplying. We have heard that an old crone (or maybe we should say, an old buck) if undisturbed just keeps on gathering her (or his?) family about him (her) until you can get a knot as big as your thumb with hundreds of these nasty things collected around headquarters.

If they would only stay there you could cut off the whole blob and burn it with glee, but they keep wandering around, setting up new infestations.

They live on roots of live plants, perennial weeds, roots stubs, and even bits of plowed down trash or cover crops until your nursery stock comes along and then they set up housekeeping in your very best plants. In some of the warmer areas certain families work above ground and get into foliage and stems of plants.

Up to now, we hear, the only known method of killing them in the soil is gas sterilization. That will kill live plants too, if it is made strong enough to kill the bugs.

Anyway, all of this talk, in time, is going to lead up to restrictions, and then gentlemen, there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth on the parts of many nurserymen, large and small.



It might seem a bit mean and furtive for us to mention it at this point, but the likelihood of getting a nematode on our plants is less than one in a zillion. We like to think that it can't happen here, simply because we use no native soil whatsoever in our potting operations. In fact, any bug of any denomination that gets into our plants has to make reservations in advance.



A few Frank Facts About what Your Credit Can do For you.



Except possibly in the bootlegging profession, most wholesale business today is done on credit. Suppliers belong to Credit Associations, and have credit information at their fingertips. By looking up your record in Dun & Bradstreet, or other Credit Association Records, they can learn if you pay your bills on time, take discounts, make a practice of finding fault with the merchandise you buy, or if you are slow pay, etc. Most wholesale nurserymen are members of, or use one or another Credit Association services.

We could resort to the hackneyed old maxim, "Your credit is your best business asset", but there is something about it that sounds like "Speed Limit 35 mph". A fellow gets so used to signs that they don't mean anything. But let's see how good credit, or the lack of it, can affect your business.

Suppose you do landscape work, have some "Sales Yard Business", and grow about half the stock you sell. Let's say you do around 50 thousand dollars gross per year. If you buy 25 thousand retail or 10 to 12 thousand wholesale and have first class credit, your supplier will bill you "Net 30".

When the bill comes due you will likely have sold enough retail of the bought merchandise to pay your creditors in full. So you can operate your business with 10 to 12 thousand dollars less working capital. Even if you do only 10 thousand gross and buy only a couple of thousands of dollars, the same thing holds true. Or if you do a quarter of a million, you still have the same rules and advantages.

Then, there is the other side of the picture. You owe a couple of bills from last year because you made some bad buys, or maybe drought caught you. The credit agencies have this information, and they are not interested in your excuses. Your suppliers are alerted, and if they accept your order at all it probably will be acknowledged "terms COD". Or they may ask for cash in advance. They may even refuse the order and write you that they are sold out. So you are limited in your activities because your credit has gone sour. And with it, went a good chunk of working capital. Suddenly you find that you need much more working capital to keep yourself in business. Needless to say, if you had the working capital you would have paid the bills. Things go from bad to worse, and before long you are out looking for a job to bring in money to keep the sheriff out of your hair.



If you have a good credit background you can go to your bank and get money when you need it in your business. Banks exist by lending money. They are more interested in your reputation as a businessman, your honesty and integrity, than they are in how much property you own. Because you build a good or bad reputation, by the way you pay your bills, that is the first thing your bank will check when you ask for a line of credit. So it is only common sense to keep your paying record clean. It is smart to pay bills when they are due even if you must borrow the money.



A good credit rating is something you earn by being prompt. It is not something that is due to you by your suppliers. It is something that you can destroy with carelessness; and once lost, it is a slow and difficult thing to regain. No clever or astute businessman abuses his credit.

APPALACHIAN SAVES TIME FOR HARRIED NURSERYMEN

This spring you probably will be busier than ever before. More people are staying home more, buying more things for the house and yard, and planting more nursery stock. So, if you get your proper share of the business you likely will be pushed, bullied, nagged, and cussed like never before.

Being the meek and humble servant that it is, Appalachian Nurseries will not add to your miseries. No indeed!

First there is the timing. If you buy bare-root stock from beds, the chap you buy from must dig them before they start to grow or they will not grow properly and some will die for you. Depending upon the season, that may be late March or early April, just when you are doing your darndest to get your own stock dug and into the hands of your customers. 'Chances are that the ground has been too wet to work properly anyway, so you solve the whole problem by "heeling them in" temporarily. Trying to satisfy your customers, you put off planting them



from day to day, and before long your liners have started to grow. If you move them then, even with favorable weather and extra good care you will lose some and get poor growth on the balance.



Appalachian's liners are delivered to you in May and June, after your rush is under control. They move to you in the flats or pots in which they were grown, and the flats and pots go with the plants. They are yours.

Suppose you are lucky enough to be having a late spring and that you are still doing a rushing business when Appalachian's truck arrives. Simply place the flats of banded plants on the ground where you can reach them with a hose, or under your irrigation lines, and water them when they need it. (See our Service Bulletin #2 for more dope on watering.) Plants in clay pots should be mulched (we suggest wood chips, sand, or sawdust). Without mulch they dry out too quickly.

Then, get the ground ready and plant at your convenience. Nice deal! You save time when you need it most.

Next to save you time as well as money there is our Unequaled Delivery Service. Whether you order 200 plants or 200,000, they will be brought by our trucks right to your door. The charges for this service are but a very little more than you would pay for L. C. L. Railroad Freight. Actually on 101 flats or more the cost is a little less, and on 270 flats or more it figures nearly 40% off L. C. L. Railroad Freight rates.

Needless to say, your plants arrive in Al condition because they are handled by experienced men, and with due and proper care. Quite a few customers brag on the fine, healthy and happy appearance of our plants on arrival.



Some of our friends ask us how we can deliver at such low prices. Well planned grouping of shipments; precise routing, and careful screening of drivers, together with first class equipment is the answer.

In spite of rising costs everywhere along the line, our delivery charges remain the same as they were eight years ago. The service has become more efficient as time has gone on, so we still break even, in spite of the increase of everything else.



Banded Shrubs and Evergreens

For 1959 Shipment

2" BANDS EXCEPT AS NOTED

Shipments will begin about May 1st to 10th.
See "Our Truck Delivery Service" on pages 32 to 35.

RATES: Prices are "per 100"; 50 or more 2" banded plants at the 100 rate; 24 (a flatfull) or more 3" banded plants at the 100 rate; 300 or more of a single variety at 5% off prices quoted; 1000 or more of a single variety at 10% off prices quoted. Minimum orders, 50 2", or 24 3" banded plants of a variety.

ABELIA grandiflora (Glossy Abelia, 4 to 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5.
An excellent shrub which will grow in most soils. $\frac{3}{4}$ " blooms in clusters from midsummer to frost. Hardy in most of Pennsylvania, Ohio and along coast to Boston. 10.00

ACANTHOPANAX sieboldianus pentaphyllum (Fiveleaf Aralia, 8') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Glossy rich green foliage. Thrives in shaded and dry locations. Does well in cities where other plants are killed by soot and dust. 10.00

AZALEAS (See Pages 25 to 31.)

BERBERIS juliana (Wintergreen Barberry 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Evergreen. Very thorny leaves and thorny twigs of dense habit. In great demand as a foundation shrub. Small yellow blooms in May followed by black berries in fall. 15.00

BERBERIS juliana nana (Dwarf Wintergreen Barberry, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A smaller type of the Wintergreen Barberry; especially desirable for low type homes. 15.00

BERBERIS mentorensis (Mentor Barberry, 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Upright type with dark green foliage and excellent fall color. Very drought resistant. Dark red berries. 12.00

BERBERIS thunbergi atropurpurea (Red-leaf Japanese Barberry, 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. These plants are certified true, and this variety is not the Barberry which carries wheat smut spores over winter. Excellent as a hedge or for specimen planting against any but red painted buildings. Bright red berries. 6.50

BERBERIS verruculosa (Warty Barberry, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Neat compact evergreen Barberry with lustrous green leaves, white beneath, making a fine contrast. Leaves spiny and twigs thorny. Golden yellow flowers in late May followed by violet-black berries in fall. 15.00

BIOTA aurea nana (Thuja orientalis. Berckmann's Golden Arborvitae, 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Bright golden yellow foliage; compact, conical growth. Limited quantity. 17.50

BUXUS microphylla compacta Kingsville (1') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Originated by Henry Hohman nurseries of Kingsville, Md. A very dwarf compact plant, much hardier than American Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*) and very fine for low hedge or border. Because it is so very slow growing, the one year plants are small, but they are rugged and thrifty. 12.50

BUXUS sempervirens (American Boxwood, 12') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Likes good soil well drained. The American Boxwood is hardy over a much greater area than the English. This variety grows satisfactorily throughout the southeastern quarter of Pennsylvania and along the coastal states to Boston. Evergreen with leaves about $\frac{1}{4}$ " long. Not difficult to grow. 12.50



- BUXUS sempervirens Welleri** (Weller's Hardier American Boxwood. 8 to 10') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Introduced by Weller Nurseries of Holland, Michigan where it seems to grow satisfactorily. Quite hardy, and probably can be grown throughout most of the state of Penna. and other states of similar climate. Probably not quite as large growing as the common American Boxwood. ----- 12.50
- BUXUS suffruticosa** (Old English Boxwood. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. This is the true dwarf Old English type. Not as hardy as the American and some winters suffers foliage burn here at Waynesboro. Seems satisfactory along the coastal areas, Eastern Maryland and south. Very fine and very beautiful if it is hardy with you. ----- 13.50
- CALLICARPA japonica** (Japanese Beautyberry. 4½') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Inconspicuous pinkish flowers in early July followed by 3/16" purple berries in fall. Prune heavily in winter to force new growth and thus profuse fruiting. ----- 9.00
- CALLICARPA purpurea** (Chinese Beautyberry. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Planted especially for its early fall purple berries. Blooms are insignificant, but because of great number of berries early in fall it is quite desirable. Easy shrub to grow, and good container item. Summer delivery only. ----- 8.00
- CALYCANTHUS floridus** (Strawberry Shrub or Sweet-shrub. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Large glossy leaves. Does well in almost any soil. Fragrant, dark maroon flowers in June. Dried flowers were used by your grandmother for sachet. ----- 8.00
- CAMELLIA sasanqua Apple Blossom** (12') pH 4.5 to 5.5. In ericaceous group. 3" flowers; white with pink edge. ----- 15.00
- CAMELLIA sasanqua Cleopatra** (12') pH 4.5 to 5.5. In ericaceous group. Semidouble rose pink; compact grower. ----- 15.00
- CAMELLIA sasanqua Maiden's Blush** (12') pH 4.5 to 5.5. In ericaceous group. Single flesh pink flowers; upright fast growing plant. ----- 15.00
- CARYOPTERIS Blue Mist** (Hardy Bluebeard. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Lavendar blue flowers August to frost. Sometimes called Blue Spirea. ----- 9.00
- CORNUS kousa** (Kousa Dogwood. 16') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Large shrub or small tree with leaves dark green above and glaucous beneath. June flowers of creamy white. Hardy. Red berries. ----- 10.00
- CORNUS mas** (Cornelian Cherry. 20') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Vigorous sturdy shrub, narrow and dense. Small yellow flowers in April. Shiny edible scarlet fruits in fall. Does well in sun or part shade. ----- 8.00
- COTINUS coggygria - Rhus cotinus** (Smokebush or Purple Fringe. 12') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Pinkish or purplish panicles in great profusion give the plant the appearance of being covered with smoke. The blooms turn gray to brown, and gray fruits follow. Fall color yellow to orange. Will withstand dry situations and poor soil. -- 10.00
- COTINUS coggygria—Red leaved** (Red leaved Smokebush) pH 5.5 to 7.5. These are excellent red leaved plants from seeds. They have been "rogued" many times to remove any green leaved or poorly colored plants. At this price they are definitely a bargain. Limited quantity. ----- 25.00
- COTONEASTER buxifolia** (Boxleaf Cotoneaster. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Somewhat loose growing, but very attractive because of small shiny leaves and red berries in fall. Hardy in same area as English Boxwood. ----- 12.50
- COTONEASTER decora** (Necklace Cotoneaster. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Soft grayish-green small leaves with berries setting along stem singly, which is reason for name "Necklace Cotoneaster". ----- 15.00
- COTONEASTER divaricata** (Spreading Cotoneaster. 6') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Arching, spreading plant covered with red berries, and with foliage turning red in fall. One of the best of the Cotoneasters. ----- 12.50



COTONEASTER franchetti (Franchet Cotoneaster. 10') pH 6.0 to 7.5. 1½" leaves; semi-evergreen with orange-red berries in fall. Makes up more quickly than many varieties. -----	15.00
COTONEASTER horizontalis (Rockspray Cotoneaster. 3") pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the most popular of the Cotoneasters. Flat, horizontal branches with bright red berries in early fall. -----	15.00
COTONEASTER salicifolia (Willowleaf Cotoneaster. 10') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Graceful arching shrub with narrow pointed willow-like leaves. One of the hardiest of the Cotoneasters. Red berries in late fall with foliage turning to purplish red. -----	15.00
CRATAEGUS phaenopyrum cordata (Washington Hawthorne. 12 to 15') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Can be pruned to a single stem to make highly ornamental tree, or shaped into shrub form for either specimens or border plants. Thorny, with glossy foliage, and long lasting scarlet fruit. -----	12.00
DESMODIUM penduliflorum (Also called Lespedeza thunbergi-Bush Clover. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Rosy purple pea-like flowers in very late summer. Shrub often freezes to ground, but that does not affect its ability to bloom the next season. Hardy over all of Pennsylvania and like climates. -----	10.00
DEUTZIA gracilis (Slender Deutzia. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Dense, compact, slender arching branches with myriads of white flowers in racemes late May and June. -----	10.00
DEUTZIA gracilis rosea or rosea eximea (Rosepanicle Deutzia, 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. This is a pink counterpart of Deutzia gracilis. Flower clusters are larger and this variety grows slightly taller than D. gracilis. Quite desirable. -----	10.00
DEUTZIA lemoinei (Lemoine Deutzia. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the hardiest of the Deutzias with flowers in upright racemes in late May. -----	10.00
ERICA darleyensis (Darley Heath. 2') pH 5.0 to 7.0. Eriacaceous plant, but not as insistant upon low pH as many others. This variety will survive under quite poor growing conditions. Blooms pale lilac in very early spring, sometimes through the winter. -----	10.00
EUONYMUS alatus (Winged Spindletree or Burningbush. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Corky barked twigs with long narrow leaves which turn bright scarlet in fall. -----	12.50
EUONYMUS alatus compactum (Dwarf Winged Spindletree or Dwarf Burningbush. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A more desirable shrub than the E. alatus because of its lower and more compact habit. Magnificent bright red fall color. -----	12.50
EUONYMUS europaeus Aldenhamensis (New improved Burningbush. 15') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Foliage held late in fall and turns to brilliant scarlet. Fruit pink and orange. Vigorous, shapely plant. -----	12.50
EUONYMUS fortunei acutus (Wintercreeper. 6") pH 5.5 to 7.5. Very low growing evergreen creeper. Seldom over 6" high. Small deep green foliage with slight reddish tint in winter. Can be trained as a vine, but best as a ground cover. Excellent plant. Quite hardy. -----	11.00
EUONYMUS fortunei erecta (Upright Wintercreeper. 3') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Dense, bushy with small glossy leaves. Shrublike plant of evergreen form. -----	11.00
EUONYMUS latifolius (Broadleaf Euonymus. 20') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Large leaves, vigorous, and larger fruits than E. europaeus. Fruits orange in fall with leaves 3-5" reddish beneath, turning red in fall. -----	11.00
EUONYMUS vegetus (Largeleaf Wintercreeper. 4') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Leaves 1 to 1½" thick and leathery. Sometimes called Evergreen Bittersweet. Abundance of fruit in fall. -----	11.00



EUONYMUS vegetus erectum, Saracoxie (Upright Euonymus radicans. 5 to 6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Introduced by Wild Brothers Nurseries of Saracoxie, Missouri. Described as compact and definitely upright; tolerant of hot, dry summers. Will grow in sun or shade. Thick glossy leaves which sometimes drop in extreme cold. However wood is winter hardy over practically all of the United States. -----	11.00
EUONYMUS yedoensis (Yeddo Euonymus. 10') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Upright — spreading flat topped shrub. Plant in sun or part shade. Brilliant red fall coloring. Fruits pinkish lavender and orange. -----	12.50
FORSYTHIA Arnolds Dwarf (2') pH 6.0 to 7.5. New extremely dwarf of weeping form. -----	9.00
FORSYTHIA Lynwood Gold (5 to 7') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Comparatively new and outstanding. Excellent deep green foliage, erect branches, completely covered with deep yellow flowers. -----	9.00
FORSYTHIA Mrs. Farrand (?) pH 6.0 to 7.5. New Arnold Arboretum introduction, with especially large flowers. -----	12.00
FORSYTHIA Spring Glory (6 to 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Extremely heavy flower producer. Large pale yellow blooms in profusion. -----	9.00
FORSYTHIA suspensa sieboldi (Siebold's Weeping Forsythia. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A trailing or weeping form which is excellent for planting on overhanging walls or terraces. Branches touch the ground and root and thus hold the soil in place. Bright yellow blooms in mid April. -----	9.00
HYDRANGEA Nikko Blue (3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the hardier forms of the "French Hydrangeas". Blooms on new wood which makes it much preferred to the older forms. Addition of acid will make blooms deeper blue, and addition of lime will cause blooms to have pinkish cast. -----	9.00
HYPERICUM Hidcote (New Dwarf Hypericum 2') pH 6.5 to 8.0. Hardier form of Hypericum of very low growth. Large waxy golden yellow flowers practically all summer. Note that it prefers sweet soils. -----	11.00
HYPERICUM prolificum (Shrubby St. Johnswort. 3') pH 6.5 to 8.0. $\frac{3}{4}$ " bright yellow flowers in mid July to mid August. Very hardy, shrubby plant with small narrow leaves covered almost completely with flowers at bloom time. -----	11.00
ILEX aquifolium (English Holly. 30') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Unnamed varieties, but all female clones selected for exceptional berry bearing quality and all for hardiness. Both male and female unnamed varieties at -----	35.00
ILEX aquifolium named (English Holly) pH 5.5 to 7.0. Following is a list of named English Hollies, some of which are in small quantities and others in ample supply. They grow to various heights according to variety. Female forms are berry-bearing, but all must have male pollinators. -----	45.00
fructu-luteo. Nice English type foliage but berries yellow instead of red.	
Mascula. Male form needed for pollination of females. These are unnamed and are offered in unnamed list above at \$35.00 per hundred.	
pyramidalis femina (Ciliata). Attractive purplish-bark with long spines and red berries.	
recurva mascula. A male form of more dense and more dwarfish habit than most. Bark greenish-purple with leaves inclined to be crinkled or twisted.	
Van Tol (Jan van Tol). Smooth, glossy leaves, somewhat convex. Bears early with large dark red shiny fruits.	



- ILEX aquipernyi** (3') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A hybrid of English Holly x pernyi. Hardy in Philadelphia and along coastal cities, but worthy of trial in many areas. Very dwarfish, stubby growth with excellent foliage and bright red berries. There is a male form, but we offer only the female. ----- 35.00
- ILEX cornuta burfordi** (Burford's Chinese Holly. 9') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Extra large bright red berries through fall and winter. Leaves are very thick and leathery and more lustrous than many of the other Hollies. This variety does not need a pollinator to produce berries, but of course without a pollinator, berries will not contain seeds. Hardy in southern Connecticut and on Long Island. Hardy here in Waynesboro. ----- 25.00
- ILEX crenata convexa** (Japanese Convexleaf Holly. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A very desirable compact hardy evergreen shrub. Usually twice as broad as high. Leaves are convex, and exceptionally fine green. Black berries. No spines. ----- 15.00
- ILEX crenata Green Island** — Plant Pt'd. 817. pH 5.5 to 7.0. Grows more low and spreading than most I. convexa forms. Dense, horizontal rather than upright. Makes up quickly and is very handsome plant. One of the finest for modern low-eaved houses. ----- 35.00
- ILEX crenata helleri** (30") pH 5.5 to 7.0. Very dwarf form. Leaves are very small and branches twiggy but thornless. Probably not as hardy as I. convexa, but does very well in our area. ----- 15.00
- ILEX crenata hetzi** (4') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Larger leaves than most of the I. crenata, Dwarfish, compact, and very pleasing variety. Black berries. ----- 15.00
- ILEX crenata microphylla** (Littleleaf Japanese Holly.) pH 5.5 to 7.0. Growth is pyramidal but plant is very slow growing. Small thick little leaves. This is one of the hardier forms of the I. crenata. ----- 15.00
- ILEX crenata rotundifolia** (Roundleaf Japanese Holly. 6') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Globe shaped form with rounded leaves. Grows dense and compact, and is probably one of the most popular of the I. crenata. Black berries. ----- 15.00
- ILEX crenata Stokes Dwarf** (Stokes Holly. 18") pH 5.5 to 7.0. Plant patent number 887; this is a new very dwarf variety of extreme hardiness. Unlike many of the dwarf crenata types, the foliage is not straggly, but the plant forms a nice compact specimen. Grows slowly, but we predict it will be in wonderful demand as soon as the stock can be built up in the nurseries. ----- 20.00
- ILEX crenata upright** (Upright Japanese Holly. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Grows larger and bulkier than most of the crenatas, and has very dark green foliage. Extremely hardy. ----- 15.00
- ILEX opaca** (American Holly. 40') pH 5.0 to 7.0. Unnamed forms but sexes are indicated, and all are from selected northern trees to give us hardier clons. Order male (no berries) or female (berry-bearing). To assure best berry-bearing at least one male should be planted with each three females. ----- 25.00
- ILEX opaca named** (American Holly) pH 5.0 to 7.0. In the following list of named varieties some are in comparatively small quantities but others are in ample supply. The female Hollies are the berry-bearing form and the male forms provide the needed pollen for the female to produce berries. All male forms can be had in 1/2 flats (25 plants) without extra charge. All female forms are 50 to flat in minimum quantity. Both Ilex opaca and I. aquifolium should have protection from extreme north and west winter winds until at least their fourth year. Protection from rabbits and deer is also important. Price of all varieties listed below. ----- 35.00
- Ardens.** Heavy annual bearer with bright fruits of good size.

Appalachian Nurseries
Waynesboro, Pennsylvania

Spring 1959



Christmas Spray. Rapid growing female with large dark green leaves and good sized red berries on long stems. Prune somewhat heavily while young to prevent legginess.

Clark. Compact with bright red berries on somewhat stubby branches.

Croonenberg. Compact upright habit with fair sized scarlet berries and deep green foliage. Not hardy here, but does well along coast, Long Island, and seaboard north.

Howard. Vigorous growing female of dense columnar habit. Bright shining medium sized berries and dark glossy green leaves. Not hardy here, but in same areas as Croonenberg above.

➤ **Koles Angelica.** This is a female form with excellent foliage introduced by Kole of Angelica Nurseries near Reading, Penna. The berries are red, of good size, and foliage handsome. We believe it is too new to determine form of ultimate growth, but young trees appear to grow in form similar to Ardens.

Leatherleaf. A male form with quite large leaf, and as the name indicates, the leaves are thick and leathery.

Maurice River. Vigorous female with red berries, glossy-green foliage and upright habit. Bears young.

Menantico. Fast growing female setting numerous fruits at young age. Deep green foliage with prominent spines.

Merry Christmas. This variety appeals to us as one of the more desirable. Good green foliage and a dependable bearing habit. Originated at Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Merry Christmas Convex. A crinkly leaved form of the above, with very interesting foliage and fine red berries. Another very desirable form.

Miss Helen. Large egg-shaped scarlet berries in abundance. Bears young. Dense dark green foliage on coned shaped type of plant.

➤ **Needlepoint.** As the name indicates, spines are sharp and long. Excellent red berry-bearing type.

➤ **Norfolk.** Originated near Norfolk, Va., but hardy here. Heavy berry producer. Good foliage. Spreading type.

Parkton. We have no official description on this variety, but young trees are vigorous, upright and heavy bearing.

Richards. Erect growing, broad leaves, quite flat, with large berry clusters. Originated in southern Maryland and recommended for southern planting, but trees do well here, and therefore probably will be satisfactory over all of zone 5 or 10 degrees below zero.

Salem Compact. Slow growing, dwarf female type of narrow pyramidal habit. Short thick leathery leaves, and a very desirable clone for planting in small or restricted areas.

Subintegra. This form probably should be listed as a sub-species type, because we question if it belongs with the opaca forms. The leaves have no spines but are smooth and leathery. It develops into a large shrub or small tree rarely over 12' tall. Large deep red fruits. Hardy to Boston. We offer these in both male (non bearing) and female (berry-bearing). State which you wish.

Wilson. Vigorous growing and eventual size probably large. Large leaves, with well defined veins. Medium size red berries.



Of the above varieties offered, we have Ardens, Merry Christmas, Merry Christmas Convex, Needlepoint, Norfolk, Salem Compact and unnamed mascula in comparatively large quantities. All others are limited in quantity.

- ILEX pedunculosa** (Longstalk Holly. 12-15') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Evergreen shrub or small tree with smooth leathery leaves and no spines. Large red berries on the female form. Hardy to Boston. We have both male and female forms. ----- 25.00
- ILEX pernyi** (Perny Holly. 15') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Very stubby and shrubby growth with sharp spines and bright red berries in fall. Slow growing and most unusual. Hardy here, but north of Harrisburg may suffer some winter damage unless in protected spots. -- 25.00
- JASMINUM nudiflorum** (Winter Jasmine. 3') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A low shrub with arching branches. Stems are dark green all year, and foliage is almost evergreen here. Forsythia like flowers in very early spring. Especially desirable over rock walls, terraces, etc. ----- 11.00
- JUNIPERUS chin. glauca** Nelsons (Nelson's Blue Juniper. 4') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Here is a new Juniper which probably has not been officially named, but which makes up very quickly into a nice compact spreading form, and is very attractive. It is definitely a chin. form, and of the general shape of the J. pfitz. compacta, although it grows more quickly and has a better color. Limited supply. ----- 15.00
- JUNIPERUS chin. pfitzeriana** (Pfitzer's Juniper. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Broad and spreading and makes up quite fast. One of our most common and widely planted evergreens. ----- 15.00
- JUNIPERUS chin. pfitzeriana compacta** (Compact Pfitzer's Juniper. 4½') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Compact form of Pfitzer's Juniper; doesn't grow quite so clumsy and large as common Pfitzers. Most nurserymen who grow this consider this a much better evergreen than J. pfitzeriana. ----- 15.00
- JUNIPERUS chin. pfitzeriana glauca** (Blue Pfitzers Juniper. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A blue form of the Pfitzers Juniper. ----- 15.00
- JUNIPERUS chin. pfitzeriana nana** (Dwarf Pfitzer's Juniper. 3½") pH 5.5 to 7.0. Very dwarf form of Pfitzer's Juniper with darker green foliage. Limited quantity. ----- 17.50
- JUNIPERUS communis compacta aurea** (Compact Golden Horizontal Juniper. 10') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Spreading plant with gold flecked foliage. Makes up quickly. Purplish winter color. ----- 15.00
- JUNIPERUS communis depressa plumosa** (or Horizontalis Plumosa — Andorra Juniper. 2') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Bright green foliage which turns purple in fall. Some nurserymen dislike it because of its winter color, but it makes up fast and probably is the most profitable of the spreading evergreens. ----- 12.50
- JUNIPERUS communis hibernica** (Irish Juniper. 12') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Extremely narrow columnar type with blue-green foliage. Makes up fast, and is considered one of the "cheaper" evergreens. A good Garden Shop item. 12.50
- JUNIPERUS excelsa stricta** (Spiney Greek Juniper. 10') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Gray-green foliage. Broad based pyramidal evergreen. Good Garden Shop item. ----- 18.00
- JUNIPERUS glauca hetzi** (Hetz Blue Juniper. 7') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A fast growing blue-green spreading Juniper. Grows more upright than Pfitzers and makes up quickly. Very popular item. ----- 15.00
- JUNIPERUS horizontalis Douglasi** (Juniper Waukegan. 1') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Trailing form with steel blue foliage. Excellent ground cover type. ----- 15.00



- KOLKOWITZIA amabilis** (Beautybush. 7') pH 6.0 to 7.5.
Upright arching branches completely covered with tubular
pink flowers in June. Oftentimes again in the fall some
bloom will show. Reddish fall foliage. ----- 12.50
- LEUCOTHOE catesbaei** (Drooping Leucothoe. 4') pH 4.5
to 6.0. Sometimes mistakenly called Andromeda.
Ericaceous type of plant. Likes partial shade. White
flowers in May. Glossy leathery foliage with rich fall
coloring. ----- 15.00
- LIGUSTRUM ibota regelianum** (Regal Privet. 5') pH 6.0
to 7.5. Very hardy, horizontal branching and very neat
appearing. Desirable. ----- 9.00
- LIGUSTRUM ibota vicary** (Golden Ibot Privet. 5') pH 6.0
to 7.5. Foliage golden yellow all season. Neat compact
shrub. Very popular as a "canned" item. ----- 9.00
- LIGUSTRUM lodense** (European Privet. 3') pH 6.0 to
7.5. Compact low growing Privet which is not as hardy
as the ibotas, but should be satisfactory in Philadelphia,
and along the coast. Limited quantity available. ----- 9.00
- LIGUSTRUM lucidum** (Glossy Privet. 15') pH 6.0 to 7.5.
Thick leathery leaves. Evergreen shrub of fine quality.
Clons are of variable hardiness. Our stock is from
northern Delaware. ----- 11.00
- LIGUSTRUM lucidum Pillar** — Plant Pt'd. 1664. (Glossy
Privet. ?) pH 6.0 to 7.5. A new and hardy form of
"lucidum" introduced by us last year. It has withstood
temperature to zero, and promises to be one of the really
desirable new types. We believe it will be satisfactory
over most of zone 5 which means temperature to about
10 below zero. ----- 16.00
We have a few in 3" bands at ----- 30.00
- LIGUSTRUM lucidum recurvifolium** (Crinkly leaved Glossy
Privet. 20') Attractive thick glossy evergreen leaves.
Hardy to Philadelphia along coast. Blooms are white
but insignificant. Attractive blue-black berries. ----- 11.00
- LIGUSTRUM ov. aureum** (Golden California Privet. 10')
pH 6.0 to 7.5. Actually a variegated golden leaved form
of the California Privet. Instead of being uniformly
golden as L. ibota vicary the foliage is blotched with
golden variegation. Hardy in Waynesboro, but may freeze
to ground north of Harrisburg in extremely bad winters. ----- 8.00
- LONICERA compacta nana** (Clavey's Compact Dwarf
Honeysuckle. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A new hardy dwarf
honeysuckle recently introduced. Small yellow flowers
in May. Red berries. Nice neat plant. ----- 9.00
- MAHONIA aquifolia** (Oregon Hollygrape. 4') pH 6.0 to
7.5. Lustrous dark green leathery leaves. Pyramidal
spikes of bright yellow flowers, followed by grapelike
fruits in early summer. Thrives under adverse condi-
tions. Easily grown. Can be shaped or kept low.
Holly-like leaves cause it often to be mistaken for a
form of holly. ----- 13.50
- MYRICA pensylvanica** (Northern Bayberry. 5') pH 5.0 to
6.5. Deciduous shrub with fragrant semi-evergreen
leaves. Hardy from Newfoundland to Maryland along
seashore. Does well in well drained soil, even if soil is
very poor. We are growing it in domestic peats. The
gray berries of the shrub were used by the Colonists in
candlemaking for incense-like fragrance. ----- 13.50
- OSMANTHUS ilicifolius** (aquifolium) (Holly Osmanthus.
12') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Handsome holly-like evergreen with
spiny dark green leaves. Excellent ornamental plant
which does well in sun or partial shade. Fragrant
yellow green flowers in July and bluish black berries
in fall. ----- 12.50
- PHILADELPHUS albatre** (Lemoine's Mockorange Albatre.
5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Double flowering very desirable form.
Compact grower and if anything preferred to P.
virginialis. ----- 10.00

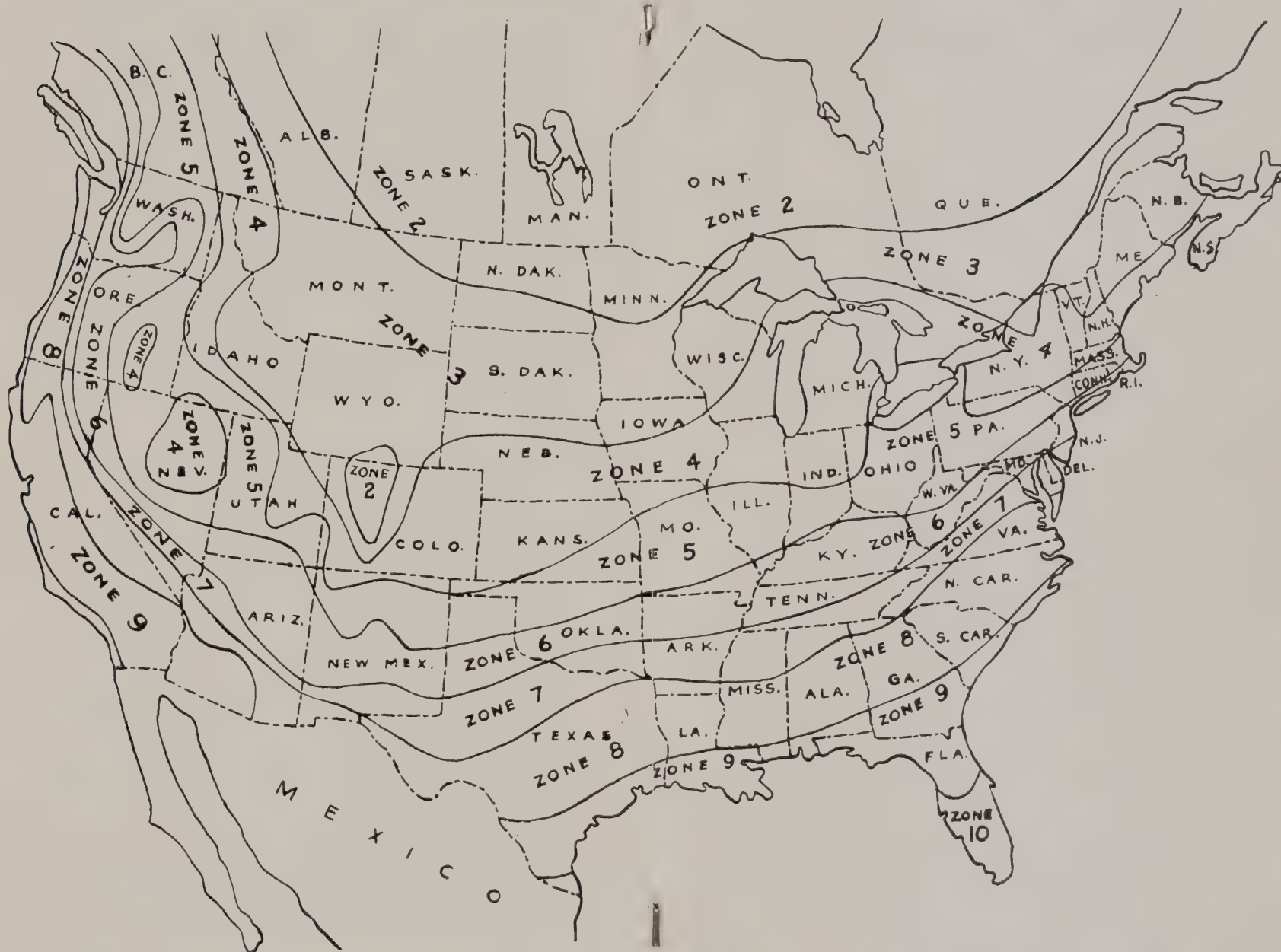


- PHILADELPHUS corn. aureus** (Golden Mockorange. 4') pH 6.0 to 8.0. Dwarfish form with bright golden color. One of the most popular of golden leaved shrubs. We are booked up on this variety for the time being, but we invite your order for later delivery. We are in position to supply large quantities on later delivery schedules. --- 12.50
- PHILADELPHUS Enchantment** (Lemoine's Mockorange Enchantment. 6 to 7') pH 6.0 to 8.0. Double white flowers in thick panicles, somewhat similar to Bouquet Blanc. ----- 12.50
- PHILADELPHUS Lemoinei Glacier** (Lemoine's Mockorange Glacier. 5') pH 6.0 to 8.0. Flowers are double 1 1/4". We are booked up on this variety for the time being, but orders will be filled in rotation received as stock is available. ----- 12.50
- PHILADELPHUS purpureo-maculatus amalthae** (6') pH 6.0 to 8.0. Large single white flowers with pink center. 12.50
- PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius aurea** (Golden Ninebark. 9') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Extremely hardy shrub which does well in almost any soil. Flowers are small, white and in clusters. Fruits are attractive reddish color turning brown and remain on the plant throughout the winter. Should be planted in full sun for best color. ----- 9.00
- PIERIS japonica** (Japanese Andromeda. 5') pH 5.0 to 6.0. White flowering broadleaved evergreen. Blooms May. One of the easier ericaceous plants to grow, but must have reasonable drainage. One of our biggest sellers. -- 15.00
- PRUNUS laurocerasus zabeliana** (Zabel Cherrylaurel. 12') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A form of Cherrylaurel, hardy over most of Penna., Ohio, much of New York and to Boston. Thrifty grower with dark shiny evergreen leaves. Very popular. ----- 13.50
- PYRACANTHA cocc. lalandi** (Laland's Firethorn. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Semi-evergreen here. In protected spots foliage remains all winter. Planted for its great profusion of orange berries in clusters in fall and winter. Probably the hardiest of the P. coccinea group. Should be grown in containers because roots range over wide area, making it difficult to transplant. Makes up fast. One of the finest money-makers for both nurseries and Garden Shops. ----- 12.50
- PYRACANTHA crenato-serrata - yunnanensis** (Yunan Firethorn. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A red berried form possibly not as hardy as the other two varieties listed, but does well here in Waynesboro. Another good container item. 12.50
- RETINOSPORA obtusa crippei** (Golden Hinoki Cypress. 6') pH 5.5 to 6.5. Lemon yellow foliage; slow growing. Many Retinosporas are considered cheaper evergreens. but the obtusas definitely are first quality plants. ----- 22.50
- RETINOSPORA obtusa gracilis nana** (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress. 30") pH 5.5 to 6.5. A very "stubby" form with rich dark green foliage. Inclined to squatty cone shape. Limited quantities available. ----- 22.50
- RETINOSPORA plumosa** (Plumed Falsecypress. 20') pH 6.0 to 7.0. Broad pyramid with lacy pale green foliage. One of the types which makes up quickly and is considered a low cost plant. Good Garden Market item. 12.50
- RETINOSPORA plumosa aurea** (Golden Plumed Falsecypress. 20') pH 6.0 to 7.0. A golden tipped form of the above with similar characteristics. ----- 12.50
- RETINOSPORA plumosa aurea Golddust or Lovetti** (Golddust Falsecypress. 12') pH 6.0 to 7.0. Quite attractive form of the R. plumosa. Not as fast growing, and more dwarfish and regular than most in this group. Excellent Garden Market item. ----- 12.50
- RHODODENDRONS** — named varieties from cuttings. We have a limited number of rooted cuttings of some of the best named varieties of Rhod. — All are in 4" bands (12-4" bands are a flatfull) and all of first quality. Write for special list. ----- 85.00



HARDINESS ZONES

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA



THE LIMITS OF THE AVERAGE ANNUAL MINIMUM TEMPERATURES FOR EACH ZONE.

ZONE 1. In Northern Canada
ZONE 2. -50° to -35°
ZONE 3. -35° to -20°
ZONE 4. -20° to -10°
ZONE 5. -10° to -5°

ZONE 6. -5° to 5°
ZONE 7. 5° to 10°
ZONE 8. 10° to 20°
ZONE 9. 20° to 30°
ZONE 10. 30° to 40°

Compiled by The Arnold Arboretum — August 1, 1948



SALIX purpurea nana (Purpleosier or Blue Asiatic Willow. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the better dwarf willows. Excellent as a hedge or for planting in moist places as specimens. -----	8.00
SPIRAEA Anthony Waterer (Dwarf Red Spirea. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the most popular of the dwarf Spireas. Pleasing plant with profuse red flowers in late June. If old blooms are removed before they harden, blooming period can be greatly prolonged. Excellent item in general nursery as well as Garden Shops. -----	9.00
SPIRAEA coccinea japonica (Crimson Japanese Spirea. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Similar to S. Anthony Waterer, but flowers are a deeper crimson red, and the plant more dwarfish. -----	10.00
SPIRAEA collosa alba. (Also S. albiflora. 1½') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Dense compact low shrub, with profuse white flowers in flat clusters in July. Excellent when planted with the red flowering forms of Spirea. -----	10.00
SPIRAEA margaritae (Margarita Spirea. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the better Spireas with rosey pink flat clusters of bloom in June. Like most of the Spirea of this form it blooms best when trimmed back each season to 1'. Blooms are on new wood. -----	10.00
SPIRAEA prunifolia plena (Bridalwreath Spirea. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A very old form, but we consider it one of the most desirable if properly cared for. Some old wood should be removed, and dead stems taken out after blooming; any trimming needed should be done in July. Bloom buds are set in fall. Very double small white flowers in great numbers in mid-May. Fall color orange to red. -----	9.00
SPIRAEA vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea. 6') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Oftentimes called "Improved Bridalwreath". Profuse white flowers in clusters on graceful arching branches. Hardy and very widely planted. -----	9.00
SYRINGA josikaea (Hungarian Lilac. 10-12') pH 6.0 to 7.5. An old fashioned lilac with glossy green foliage, hardy over most of U. S. Blooms violet in early June. Stands clipping well. Quite desirable. -----	12.50
SYRINGA villosa (Late Lilac. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Dense upright grower with lilac to white blooms a week after most others have bloomed. One of the hardiest of the lilacs. -----	10.00
SYRINGA vulgaris (Common Lilac. 12-20') pH 6.0 to 7.5. These are from seeds and bloom about 95% the fragrant lilac bloom you are accustomed to. Plants are vigorous and grow in almost any soil. -----	12.50
TAXUS baccata adpressa stricta (Shortleaf Upright English Yew. 4 to 5') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Compact upright small growing form with short needles. Slow growing and good. -----	13.50
TAXUS baccata dovastoni aurea-variegata (Yellow Dovaston.) pH 5.5 to 7.5. A golden form which might be classified as something of a novelty. Quite a handsome plant, and may be used for color contrast with dark green forms. -----	13.50
TAXUS baccata repandens (Spreading English Yew. 2') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Horizontal Yew with graceful arching branches. Rarely grows over 2' in height. Excellent dark green. Probably the hardiest of the English forms. -----	16.00
TAXUS canadensis (Canada Yew. 3-6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. One of the hardiest of all Yews. Withstands shade much better than other forms, but foliage is not as dark green as many. -----	13.50
TAXUS cuspidata spreading (Japanes Spreading Yew. 6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. The most popular of all the spreading Yews. Eventually grows quite large for average foundations. Makes up comparatively fast so nurserymen like it well. -----	13.50



- TAXUS cuspidata capitata** (Upright Japanese Yew. 15') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Like most of the cuspidata Taxus, this variety will eventually grow quite big. If kept trimmed to pyramid form, it is one of the most handsome of the Japanese forms. For average foundation plantings it can be kept within bounds for 20 years or more by yearly shearing. We grow them from both tip cuttings and seeds, so please specify which you prefer. ----- 16.00
- TAXUS cuspidata compacta-brevifolia** (Compact Japanese Yew. 5') pH 5.5 to 7.5. A more compact form of Japanese Yew which is more suitable for foundation planting on average low roofed homes. Slower to make up than T. cuspidata, but more desirable. ----- 13.50
- TAXUS cuspidata densa** (Dense Japanese Spreading Yew. 5') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Another compact form of Japanese Spreading Yew, with excellent color. ----- 13.50
- TAXUS cuspidata nana-brevifolia** (Dwarf Japanese Yew. 4') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Slow growing, and yet one of the most desirable of all of the Japanese forms. Several similar types are offered as T. cuspidata nana, but are actually compact forms similar to these listed above. We offer the true slow growing dwarfish form. ----- 13.50
- TAXUS intermedia** (Hybrid Yew. 6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Spreading form of very good character. Not as bulky and large as T. cuspidata. ----- 13.50
- TAXUS media andersoni** (Anderson Yew. 7') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Broad vase shaped type. Good grower, and good deep green color. Limited quantity. ----- 13.50
- TAXUS media browni** (Brown's Yew. 6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. A broad upright form which has become extremely popular. Makes up somewhat fast and thus from a nurseryman's standpoint is desirable. Good fine dense deep green. ----- 13.50
- TAXUS media hatfieldi upright** (Hatfield's Pyramidal Yew. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Of the many hybrids originally introduced by Hatfield, from a commercial standpoint, this upright form, and one of the best of the spreading types have been selected by nurserymen over the years. This is a broad columnar form with excellent foliage, good color, with dense upright branches. ----- 13.50
- TAXUS media hatfieldi spreading** (Hatfield's Spreading Yew. 3') pH 5.5 to 7.5. A hybrid of English and Japanese Yews of spreading form with good color and dense foliage. ----- 13.50
- TAXUS media henryi** (Henry Yew) pH 6.0 to 7.5. Comparatively new form which grows somewhat like Taxus media hicksi, but foliage seems more dense. Limited quantity. ----- 13.50
- TAXUS media hicksi** (Hick's Columnar Yew. 10') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Similar to the Irish Yew (T. baccata) but much more hardy. Upright columnar and needs but little pruning; an excellent rich glossy green plant. ----- 13.50
- TAXUS media hunnewelli** (Hunnewell's Spreading Yew. 6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Spreading form of excellent foliage. Is inclined to more uniform growth than many of the spreading Yews. Gets somewhat large for low types of houses, but nurserymen like it because it makes up reasonably fast. ----- 13.50
- TAXUS media thayeri** (Thayer Yew. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.5. A large broad Yew. Sometimes twice as broad as high with almost horizontal branches. Often pruned by nurserymen to a broad, low conical shape. ----- 13.50
- TAXUS media wellesleyana** (Wellesley's Yew. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Broad based upright form with dark green foliage. Very satisfactory plant. ----- 13.50
- THUJA occ. elegantissima** (Golden Tip Arborvitae. 15') pH 6.0 to 7.5. This is probably the best of the golden tipped Arborvitae. Uniformly broad pyramid with good dense foliage. One of the lower priced evergreens. ---- 12.50



- THUJA occ. globosa Nova.** (Globe Arborvitae. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Globe shaped bushy plant, so well known it hardly need description. This is a new clon selected for its better color. ----- 12.50
- THUJA occ. globosa Woodwardi** (Woodward's Globe Arborvitae. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Usually a little broader than tall. Good color. We have a limited quantity. ---- 12.50
- THUJA occ. pyramidalis** (Pyramidal American Arborvitae. 25') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Well known uprite form. Universally popular. Stands shearing very well. ----- 12.50
- TSUGA canadensis** (Canadian Hemlock. 90') pH 5.0 to 6.5. Hardy from Nova Scotia to Minnesota. Tree grows very large if left untrimmed, but can be kept 3 to 4' tall for many years if so desired. One of the most popular landscape evergreens. (See page 24 for larger plants in 3" pots.) ----- 12.50
- VIBURNUM burkwoodi** (Burkwood Viburnum. 6') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Vigorous growing semievergreen with glossy dark green leaves. Fragrant flowers of blush-pink in mid-May. One of the better shrubs. ----- 22.50
- VIBURNUM carlesii** (Koreanspice Viburnum. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the very fragrant snowball types of Viburnum with black berries in early fall and reddish foliage in fall. These are own root plants. ----- 15.00
- VIBURNUM chenaulti** (Chenault Viburnum. 6') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A new variety similar to V. burkwoodi, but somewhat lower growing, and more compact. ----- 22.50
- VIBURNUM dentatum** (Arrow-wood. 12') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Very hardy and vigorous shrub which will grow well in almost any soil. Creamy white flowers in early June followed by blue berries in fall. Glossy red fall color. 10.00
- VIBURNUM dilatatum** (Linden Viburnum. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Dense and compact. Bright red berries and russet red fall foliage. ----- 10.00
- VIBURNUM juddi** (Judd Viburnum.) pH 6.0 to 7.5. New and outstanding origination of the Arnold Arboretum. Similar to V. carlesii, but not as large growing with darker leaves and larger flowers. ----- 22.50
- VIBURNUM opulus nanum** (Dwarf Cranberry. 2') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Very low growing form of Viburnum which is apparently non-fruiting. Excellent for rock gardens, low hedges, and even as foundation plants on some of the modern low homes. ----- 9.00
- VIBURNUM opulus sterilis** (Common Snowball. 10') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Showy ball shaped flowers in May and June. Plant husky and very hardy. August delivery. ----- 9.00
- VIBURNUM rhytidophylloides** (Lantanaphyllum Viburnum. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A new Viburnum introduced by Arnold Arboretum. Leaves are larger than V. rhytidophyllum and foliage color is a better green. Grows in almost any soil, and while we show the height of 8', it may eventually become larger. ----- 22.50
- VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum** (Leatherleaf Viburnum. 6') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Large oblong deep green leaves. Evergreen. Will grow in very poor soil. ----- 15.00
- VIBURNUM setigerum-theiferum** (Tea Viburnum. 9') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Narrow uprite grower with handsome foliage. Spectacular brilliant scarlet berries in clusters. ----- 12.50
- VIBURNUM tomentosum** (Doublefile Viburnum. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. White flowers borne in flat heads in June. Red to black berries. ----- 12.50
- VIBURNUM tomentosum mariesii** (Maries Doublefile Viburnum. 9') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Creamy, white flowers in flat clusters during late May, followed by bright red berries in fall. Foliage turns to dull red as winter approaches. Very interesting foliage, and this variety is outstanding because of its large berry custers. ----- 22.50



WEIGELA Abel Carriere (Abel Carriere Weigela. 9') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Probably the most desirable of the pink blooming Weigelas. The flowers are large and in profusion, and the plant is much more attractive than the old Weigela. -----	9.00
WEIGELA Eva Rathke (Red Flowering Weigela. 5' pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the most popular deciduous shrubs. Excellent red blooms in large numbers beginning in mid-May. More or less a specialty with us. -----	9.00
WEIGELA floribunda (Crimson Weigela. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A more upright form of greater hardiness than some of the other red Weigelas. Blooms are crimson and appear in May. -----	9.00
WEIGELA vaniceki (Vanicek's Weigela. 6') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A new improved variety with blooms red like Eva Rathke. This clone is supposed to be hardier. Known also as "Newport Weigela". -----	9.00

Perennial Liners in Plant Bands

All in 2" Bands. 50 plants to flat. Minimum orders 50 of a variety.

DICENTRA. (Bleedingheart)

eximia. Fernleaved type. -----	8.00
spectabilis. True old-fashioned. -----	12.50

PHLOX SUBULATA. (Mountain Pinks)

Alexander's Pink Perfection. Excellent pink with deeper red eye. -----	7.50
atropurpurea. Rich wine red. -----	7.50
Blue Emerald. Close compact evergreen foliage with large blue flowers. -----	7.50
Blue Hills. Sky blue. -----	7.50
Elaire. Deep rich, rose pink, upright to 12". -----	7.50
Emerald Pink. Close compact evergreen foliage with large pink flowers. -----	7.50
rosea. Rose Pink. -----	7.50
vivid. Pink with dark eye. -----	7.50
White Delight. Better than old "alba" with better foliage and larger flowers. -----	7.50

YOU CAN'T GET JAPANESE BEETLES FROM US!

Everything we have on the place, including stock in pots, bands and in the field is certified by the U. S. D. A. to be free of Japanese Beetles. Ask for certificate if your's is a certified nursery.



Liners in Clay Pots

Prices are "per 100"; 11 - 4" pots make a flatfull, and you'll do us a favor if you order in units of 11: 100 rates apply to 11, or multiples of 11. 20 - 3" pots make a flatfull and 100 rates apply to 20 or multiples of 20; not less than "flatfulls" are sold. Pots go with the plants.

MAGNOLIAS.

soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia. 15 to 18') pH 5.0 to 7.0.

Huge pink flowers in great numbers in May before leaves appear. The most popular and best known, but blooms so early that we usually lose the flowers here. In spite of that fact it is still our most popular local Magnolia. — 3" pots. -----

35.00

4" pots. ----- 50.00

soulangeana alexandrina (Alexander Saucer Magnolia. 15 to 18') pH 5.0 to 7.0. One of the best growers of the Chinese Magnolias. Blooms are darker in color and somewhat later to appear. — 3" pots. -----

35.00

4" pots. ----- 50.00

soulangeana nigra (Purple Magnolia. 15 to 18') pH 5.0 to 7.0. Dark purple outside white inside of flowers in early June. This one is always satisfactory with us, because it misses our last freeze. — 3" pots. -----

35.00

4" pots. ----- 50.00

stellata (Star Magnolia. 8 to 10') pH 5.0 to 7.0. Fragrant semi-double star shaped white flowers in mid-April before leaves. One of the higher priced Magnolias. 3" pots. -----

35.00

waterlily (8 to 10') pH 5.0 to 7.0. A hybrid of *M. stellata* and *M. soulangeana*. Blooms mid-May with large many petaled flowers. New and distinct. 3" pots. -----

35.00

TSUGA canadensis (Canadian Hemlock. 90') pH 5.0 to 6.5.

Hardy from Nova Scotia to Minnesota. Tree grows very large if left untrimmed, but can be kept 3 to 4' tall for many years if so desired. One of the most popular landscape evergreens. 3" pots. -----

18.00



Storage house B 11 - Mostly Azaleas and Holly.



AZALEAS

Of course, we know that repetition can become a bit sticky. But we are going to risk becoming tiresome by telling you again that you can grow Azaleas and do a good job of it. If you are located in any of the states listed in our delivery section, there are at least one or more types of Azaleas that you can produce satisfactorily.

We hear the same statement repeated many times:- "Azaleas are not winter hardy in our nurseries". Please excuse us, but that just is not true. Instead, once you thoroughly understand the requirements of most of the ericaceous group of plants, we believe that you will find that you can grow, not only Azaleas, but Pieris, Rhododendrons, and others.

Winter hardiness is so very dependent upon the growing medium that it is difficult to tag a species, variety, or clone, as hardy, or not hardy, without first going into the matter of soils or growing medium. Also, there has been so much misinformation passed in years gone by that many growers actually kill plants by too much kindness in the form of over-watering and overfertilizing.

There are some basic rules:

1. Unless your soil is very light with a water table of about 3½ to 5', don't attempt to grow these plants in the ground. GROW THEM ON TOP OF THE GROUND.
2. Even old plants of the ericaceous group feed within the top several inches of soil. Don't hoe them or cultivate them. Pull the weeds. (Again, if your soil is very light, rule 2 may not apply.)
3. Perfect drainage and aeration of soil are more important than low pH. As drainage and aeration are reduced, or as the soil becomes more compact, the pH and other factors must be more nearly exact. Conversely, as drainage and aeration are improved, pH and similar factors are less important.
4. Go easy on high nitrogen fertilizers. Never use Nitrate of Soda. Organics are safer than chemical fertilizers. Cottonseed meal (25 parts) and ammonium Sulphate (2 parts) are wonderful.
5. Some mulch is almost a requisite. It must be light and loose, and stay that way. Peatmoss is not a good mulch for these plants. Partially rotted sticks 1 to 2 ft. long, mixed with pine needles, wood chips or oak leaves make fine mulch. Corn stalks, chopped to 18" lengths may take the place of sticks.
6. Grow the plants where there is some protection from cold sweeps in winter and hot scorching winds in summer. Between tall hedges, or under high shade in a woodsy area are both excellent.



7. Water only when plants show some wilt, and then lightly. Too much water, even a moderately soggy condition has the result of closing off aeration.

Start off with *Azalea poukhanensis* the first year. It is a native of Korea, and is accustomed to cold — real cold. While it is not evergreen, many of the leaves will remain on the plant through the winter. It blooms early, reddish violet, slightly fragrant flowers. Even this very hardy species will freeze out if your growing medium is too heavy.

Then, next try *Azalea mollis* seedlings. Actually, true *mollis* is not very winter hardy, but in America today, most “*mollis*” seedlings are actually hybrids of *A. japonica* x *mollis*. The plants are deciduous (lose leaves in winter) and blooms come before the leaves. Hardy and not as particular about growing media as evergreen forms.

Arborescens, with pinkish or white late blooms, and *Viscosum* (hardy in Maine) are another pair you might try for size. If you can do a good job on the above four, you are now ready to try some evergreen Azaleas.

Many of the Gable group of Azaleas have *Azalea poukanensis* for one of the parents. It is true that such parentage does not always assure winter hardy offspring, but the probabilities are excellent. In fact, some of Mr. Gable's selections have proven hardier than either parent. Nearly all are evergreen, and might be the next in your testing efforts. Then you might ease into the *Kaempheri* group. The latter are hardy in the Arnold Arboretum near Boston. In the colder areas the plants may lose most or all of their leaves, but they are usually not killed by zero to 10 or 15 below.

Wholesale prices on finished Azaleas are high enough so that you can afford to spend a few dollars on experimental work. If you follow the above suggestions you likely will come up with profit too.

Prices are “per 100”; 50 or more 2” banded plants at the 100 rate. Minimum orders, 50 of a variety.

ARNOLDIANA AZALEAS: A group of extremely hardy plants, but color range much limited.

Prices: 2” bands \$15.00 per 100.

CARDINALIS. Probably best of group; medium tall; early midseason; single 1¼”; violet red.

GABLES HYBRID AZALEAS: This group contains plants of a wide range of colors; some are very dwarf; others tall and upright. We consider the Gables of the best for our area where temperatures range to and sometimes below zero. Those marked with asterisk (*) we have only in small quantities.

Prices: 2” bands \$15.00 per 100.

BIG JOE. Spreading medium height. Early midseason. 2½” purplish violet. One of Joe's best.



- BILLY GABLE.** Low dense, bright pink.
- BOND STREET.** Medium spreading; midseason; 2" single; pink.
- BOUDOIR (18G)** Spreading; late midseason; single 1½"; violet red with darker blotch.
- CAMEO (2G)** Upright; medium height; late; full double flowers; 1½" shell pink .
- CAMPFIRE (F3G).** Round spreading, low; very hardy; single hose-in-hose; 1½" brilliant red.
- CAROL (B8G)** Low, late midseason; single hose-in-hose; 1¼" violet red; very hardy.
- CAROLINE GABLE (96G)** Tall upright; hardy; late midseason; single hose-in-hose; 1½" red with darker blotch.
- CHEROKEE.** Upright, low to medium height. Late, Single 1¾" orange red.
- CHINOOK (11G)** Tall upright; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; 2½" orange red.
- CORSAGE (16G)** Medium spreading; strong grower; single 2½" orchid; fragrant.
- ELIZABETH GABLE (21G)** Spreading; medium height; late; single frilled; 2½" red with darker blotch; very hardy.
- FLAME GABLE (C4G)** Medium height; early midseason. Flame red.
- FRINGED BEAUTY.** Medium height; midseason; single fringed pink.
- GABLES POUKHANENSIS HYBRID (51G)** Low spreading; early midseason; very hardy; single 3"; orchid pink.
- HERBERT (47G)** Spreading; medium height; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; frilled; 1¾" reddish violet.
- ISABEL.** Tall upright; midseason; single hose-in-hose; 1½" pink.
- JAMES GABLE (F1G)** Tall, spreading; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; 2" red with darker blotch.
- * **LORNA (C8G)** Low, dense, spreading; late double hose-in-hose; 1¾"; free growing violet red.
- MARYANN (38G)** Low, dense, spreading; midseason; semi-double; 2¼" violet red; profuse bloomer.
- MARY FRANCES HAWKINS (C3G)** Tall, spreading; late; single; hose-in-hose; 2"; pink; hardy.
- MILDRED MAE (69G)** Tall, vigorous spreading; early midseason; single 2¾"; reddish violet with brown blotch.
- MRS. C. C. MILLER.** Medium height, very late, bright orange-red. Quite hardy.
- POLARIS (118G)** Spreading; late midseason; 2¼"; white hose-in-hose; delux Snow.
- PURPLE SPLENDOR (C1G)** Tall; upright; midseason; single hose-in-hose; frilled 1¾" dark purple.
- ROSEBUD (B5G)** Low, spreading, dense; double rose-like blooms 1¾". Deep pink or violet red.
- ROYALTY (A27G)** Low, spreading, late double; 1½" reddish violet.
- STEWARTONIAN.** A recent introduction by Mr. Gable. Described as one of his best reds; limited quantity.
- SUSAN (54G)** Spreading; medium hardy; very late; single; 2¼" salmon pink.
- H12G.** A late bright scarlet double flowering sort not yet named.



* **J13G.** Spreading; midseason; 2" single; hose-in-hose; terra-cotta shade.

* **152G.** Medium height; midseason; single deep pink.

19G. Broad spreading; dense; 2½" watermelon pink.

GLENN DALE AZALEAS: Until the '54-55 winter, this group was thought by many nurserymen to consist of varieties which could be classed as dependably hardy only as far north as Baltimore and Washington. However, the winter of '54-55 sorted the sheep from the goats. Many of the Glenn Dales went through several nights of 5 to 8 degrees, and not only suffered no damage, but set full crops of blooms. Others of the Glenn Dale group did show much winter damage, but of the varieties listed below all came through in fine condition. Most of this group are especially desirable for extremely large flowers, which of course makes them very showy plants. Those marked with an asterisk (*) we have only in very limited quantities.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

APHRODITE. Erect branches on low shrub; midseason; free flowering; 2" pale rose pink.

BUCCANEER. Erect, early; 2" brilliant orange-red.

GLACIER. Upright; medium height; early midseason; single; 2¼"; white; very fine.

* **NERISSA.** Medium height; spreading; single; 1½"; pink with faint yellow; very fine.

ROSETTE. Medium height; upright; early; double; 3½" to 4"; light purple; outstanding.

TREASURE. Medium height; spreading; early midseason; single 3½" to 4½" white; better than indica alba which it resembles.

KAEMPHERI HYBRID AZALEAS: Most are tall, and hardier than the Kurumes; handsome plants, with ample blooms; and they follow each other to cover a long period of the season. Excellent growers; very little pampering required. Those marked with an asterisk (*) we have only in very limited quantities.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

ALICE. Medium height; early midseason; single 2"; camellia rose with dark blotch.

BETTY. Medium height; upright; early midseason; single; 2"; red.

CARMEN. Tall, upright; early midseason; single; 2½ "crimson red with brown blotch.

FEDORA. Medium height; upright; early midseason; 2" violet red.

FLAME. Medium, upright; 2"; flame red.

GRETCHEN. Medium height; upright; late midseason; single; 2" reddish violet with blotch.

LAKME. Medium height; medium spread; single; 2 "red.



* **MAROON.** Tall, compact; midseason; single $2\frac{1}{2}$ " to 3"; maroon.

MRS. DOORENBOS. Medium height; upright; single $2\frac{1}{4}$ "; vermillion red.

OTHELLO. Medium height; upright; early midseason; single 2"; claret red.

PURPLE KING. Tall upright; early midseason; single $1\frac{3}{4}$ "; purple.

KURUME AZALEAS: America's best known and most popular group of evergreen Azaleas. Most are dwarf in habit of growth, although some few are upright. All are dense and shapely. Most bloom early or early midseason. Those marked with an asterisk (*) we have only in very limited quantities.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100, except hinodegiri and hexe which are \$12.50 per 100.

AMOENA (Amoenum) Medium tall; spreading; dense; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; $\frac{7}{8}$ "; violet red; quite hardy.

AMOENA COCCINEA (Amoenum) Medium height; spreading; dense; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; $\frac{7}{8}$ "; red; hardier than many in this group.

AMOENA SUPERBA (Amoenum) Same as above but dark purple.

CARMINITA SPLENDENS (Amoenum) Medium height; spreading; dense; early midseason; bright red.

CORALBELLS. Low spreading; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; $1\frac{1}{8}$ "; deep pink.

DOUBLE HINODEGIRI. Same as hinodegiri except that blooms are hose-in-hose.

ELEANOR ALLEN. Similar to Hinodegiri in growth, etc., but blooms are fine pink.

FIREFLY. Spreading; early midseason; deep orange; quite hardy.

FLAME KURUME. (Proper name Benefudi) Low; early, evergreen; salmon.

HEXE. Spreading; low, dense; late midseason; hose-in-hose; $1\frac{3}{4}$ "; violet red.

HINOCRIMSON. Spreading; medium height; early midseason; $1\frac{1}{2}$ " red.

HINODEGIRI. Spreading; medium height; early midseason; single; $1\frac{1}{2}$ " red.

MARJORIE ANN (Pericat) Spreading, low dense; early midseason; semi-double; $1\frac{1}{4}$ " red.

PINK PEARL. Low compact, deep pink.

SHERWOODI (or Sherwood Orchid). Medium height; spreading; early midseason; 2"; orchid; hardier than most in Kurume group.

SHERWOOD RED. Same as above but with blood red blooms.

SNOW. Medium height; upright; dense; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; excellent white.

* **SWEETBRIAR.** Medium height; spreading; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; $1\frac{1}{2}$ "; white flushed red.

YAESHOJO. Upright; tall; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; $1\frac{1}{2}$ "; orange red.



MUCRONATUM AZALEAS: Hardy along the East Coast to Long Island. Most varieties have delicate fragrance. Vigorous growing plants, with large flowers.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

DELAWARE VALLEY WHITE. Large single snow white blooms midseason. Hardier than indica alba.

INDICA ALBA. (or ledifolia alba) Medium to tall; spreading; early midseason; single 3"; pure white.

VUYKIANA AZALEAS: These are reported to be hybrids of a mollis variety and kaempheri. That should give them unusual hardiness. In any event, late blooming, large flowers, and good colors make these very desirable Azaleas. Those marked with an asterisk (*) we have only in very limited quantities.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

HELENA VUYK. Medium height; single; 2½" violet red with darker blotch.

JOSEPH HAYDN. Medium height; single; 2¾" reddish violet with brown blotch.

MOZART. Medium height; 2½"; single; late midseason; violet red.

PALESTRINA. (or Wilhelmina) Medium height; single; 2¼"; white with chartreuse blotch; late midseason; very fine white.

* **ROSE RED.** Medium height; compact; late; 3½" single; deep rose.

SPECIES AZALEAS: These are natives of America and the Orient. As a whole they are very hardy. All are nursery grown from seeds and are 2 year and 3 year plants.

Prices: 2" bands \$12.50 per 100.

MOLLIS HYBRIDS. Tall upright; deciduous; single 2½" to 3"; blooms from pure white through yellow orange, pink to red.

POUKANENSIS. (Korean Azalea). Persistent leaved, but not evergreen as Kurumes, etc. Low, spreading, early midseason; single 2"; reddish violet. Mild fragrance; very hardy.

SCHIPPENBACHI. Tall; spreading; deciduous; extremely hardy; native to Northern Korea and Manchuria; early; single 2-4" flowers; white flushed violet.

VASEYI (Pink Shell Azalea). Upright, tall; early midseason; single; 1½" to 2¼"; white flushed violet red.

VISCOSUM. (Swamp Azalea). Hardy from Maine to South Carolina. Mostly upright forms, densely branched. Blooms in July; 1 to 1½" flowers, Strong spicy scent. Very hardy.

Red Wing — Red Wing — Red Wing — Red Wing — Red Wing

Azalea Red Wing — Plant Pt'd. 1159. Fast growing, new, red Azalea with large frilled blooms, especially for the Florist trade. Not hardy for outdoor planting, but one of the most beautiful red Azaleas grown. ----- 22.50 C

Red Wing — Red Wing — Red Wing — Red Wing — Red Wing



AZALEA

ODDS AND ENDS DEPARTMENT

Last year we listed varieties under this heading and ran into something more than minor difficulties. Everybody wanted some, and before we could get orders booked and on the stock records, we sold them again, resulting in serious beefs on the parts of some of our valued customers. This year the price is the same — \$7.00 per 100, but the list of quantities and varieties will be available only on special request. That way we hope to slow it up enough to keep from selling the same merchandise several times. Write for the special list. All are good varieties but in too small quantities to list herein.



We have approximately 4/5 of an acre of deep-frame floor space like above. Plants winter perfectly in these frames.



Propagation house A 8. All prop houses look alike, so only one of 6 is shown.



Samples of Delivery Charges

These figures are for a flatfull of plants. A flatfull is either of the following;

- 50 — 2" bands
- 24 — 3" bands
- 12 — 4" bands
- 20 — 3" clay pots
- 11 — 4" clay pots
- 6 — 5" clay pots

Now there is only one gimmick in these quotations. We make a minimum charge of \$2.00 for a stop. If the rate to your place is 83¢ per flat, for instance, and you order 2 flats, it will cost you two bucks for transportation. If you order three flats the charge will be \$2.49.

If you order 101 flats or more, step over into Class B to figure the cost. If you order 270 flats or more, rate C applies.

We deliver statewide in all of the states listed below, and even if you are located way off in the sticks, but still are within one of these states, just send us your order. You'll get your plants.

Rate A is per flat for any number of flats up to and including 101 flats; Rate B is 102 flats to and including 269 flats; Rate C is 270 flats or more.

	A	B	C
Connecticut:			
Bridgeport	.75	.67	.50
Danielson	.83	.74	.55
Hartford	.79	.70	.53
New London	.79	.70	.53
Putnam	.83	.74	.55
Torrington	.75	.67	.50
Waterbury	.75	.67	.50

Delaware:			
Dover	.53	.47	.35
Milford	.59	.52	.39
Selbyville	.59	.52	.39
Wilmington	.53	.47	.35

Illinois:			
Bellville	1.05	.93	.70
Bloomington	1.01	.90	.68
Cairo	1.09	.97	.73
Centralia	1.05	.93	.70
Chicago	1.01	.90	.68
Freeport	1.09	.97	.73
Jacksonville	1.09	.97	.73
Joliet	1.05	.93	.70
Lincoln	1.05	.93	.70
Mount Vernon	1.05	.93	.70
Paris	.98	.87	.65
Peoria	1.05	.93	.70
Rock Island	1.09	.97	.73
Springfield	1.05	.93	.70



	A	B	C
Indiana:			
Bedford	.98	.87	.65
Connersville	.90	.80	.60
Elkhart	.90	.80	.60
Evansville	1.01	.90	.68
Indianapolis	.90	.80	.60
Lafayette	.94	.83	.63
Muncie	.90	.80	.60
New Albany	.94	.83	.63
South Bend	.98	.87	.65
Terra Haute	.98	.87	.65
Valparaiso	1.01	.90	.68
Vincennes	1.01	.90	.68

Iowa:			
Davenport	1.09	.97	.73
Des Moines	1.24	1.10	.82
Sioux City	1.39	1.23	.92



Van type bodies devised to haul maximum loads
with greatest care for the plants.

Maine:			
Bangor	1.01	.90	.68
Brunswick	.90	.80	.60
Presque Isle	1.13	1.00	.75
Sanford	.86	.77	.58
Waterville	.94	.83	.63

Maryland:			
Annapolis	.48	.42	.32
Baltimore	.42	.37	.28
Cambridge	.48	.42	.32
Cumberland	.42	.37	.28
Frederick	.36	.32	.24
Salisbury	.59	.52	.39

Massachusetts:			
Boston	.83	.74	.55
Fall River	.83	.74	.55
Great Barrington	.75	.67	.50
Newburyport	.86	.77	.58
Northampton	.79	.70	.53
Plymouth	.86	.77	.58
Rockland	.83	.74	.55
Springfield	.79	.70	.53
Worcester	.83	.74	.55



	A	B	C
Michigan:			
Adrian	.90	.80	.60
Ann Arbor	.90	.80	.60
Bay City	.94	.83	.63
Cadillac	1.01	.90	.68
Cheboygan	1.05	.93	.70
Detroit	.90	.80	.60
Flint	.94	.83	.63
Lansing	.90	.80	.60
Muskegon	.98	.87	.65

New Hampshire:			
Berlin	.94	.83	.63
Franklin	.86	.77	.58
Keene	.79	.70	.53
Lebanon	.83	.74	.55
Manchester	.83	.74	.55
Rochester	.86	.77	.58

New Jersey:			
Camden	.53	.47	.35
Elizabeth	.64	.57	.43
Newton	.70	.62	.47
Ocean City	.64	.57	.43
Trenton	.64	.57	.43

New York:			
Albany	.75	.67	.50
Babylon	.64	.57	.43
Binghampton	.70	.62	.47
Buffalo	.70	.62	.47
Elmira	.64	.57	.43
New York City	.64	.57	.43
Ogdenburg	.83	.74	.55
Plattsburg	.86	.77	.58
Poughkeepsie	.75	.67	.50
Rochester	.70	.62	.47
Utica	.75	.67	.50

Ohio:			
Ashtabula	.75	.67	.50
Cincinnati	.83	.74	.55
Cleveland	.75	.67	.50
Columbus	.75	.67	.50
Dayton	.83	.74	.55
Defiance	.90	.80	.60
East Liverpool	.64	.57	.43
Mansfield	.79	.70	.53
Portsmouth	.79	.70	.53
Sandusky	.79	.70	.53
Springfield	.83	.74	.55
Toledo	.86	.77	.58
Wooster	.70	.62	.47

Pennsylvania:			
Bradford	.64	.57	.43
Carbondale	.64	.57	.43
Easton	.53	.47	.35
Johnstown	.48	.42	.32
Lock Haven	.59	.52	.39
Philadelphia	.53	.47	.35
Punxsutawney	.48	.42	.32
Sharon	.75	.67	.50
Washington	.64	.57	.43
Williamsport	.59	.52	.39

Rhode Island:			
Any Point	.83	.74	.55



Virginia :	A	B	C
Alexandria	.42	.37	.28
Bristol	.79	.70	.53
Petersburg	.53	.47	.35
Roanoke	.59	.52	.39
Suffolk	.64	.57	.43
Winchester	.39	.35	.26

West Virginia :			
Charleston	.75	.67	.50
Clarksburg	.59	.62	.39
Huntington	.79	.70	.53
Martinsburg	.39	.35	.26
Morgantown	.53	.47	.35
Parkersburg	.70	.62	.47
Princeton	.70	.62	.47
Wheeling	.64	.57	.43



PATENT NOTICE

Several items in this list are patented. In each case in the descriptive matter, the U. S. Patent number is cited. The prices shown include the royalty, and no further charges will be assessed. In no case does the patent holder of any of these items require you to sell at any specified wholesale or retail minimum prices. You set your own selling prices.

You are not permitted, however to propagate any of these patented items, either from cuttings, grafts, or otherwise for either your own use or for sale. It is only under this condition that these patented items are sold.

Because of differences in growing conditions, grading, etc., from nursery to nursery, we have always felt that established or required prices on patented shrubs or evergreens, either wholesale or retail, mean little or nothing. It is easy to overgrade or undergrade, and thus defeat the purpose of established prices.

So, in getting agreements from the various patent holders to require that our quoted prices for the liners shall include all of their royalties, and to forget your selling price angle, we believe we have overcome the major objections to patented plants.

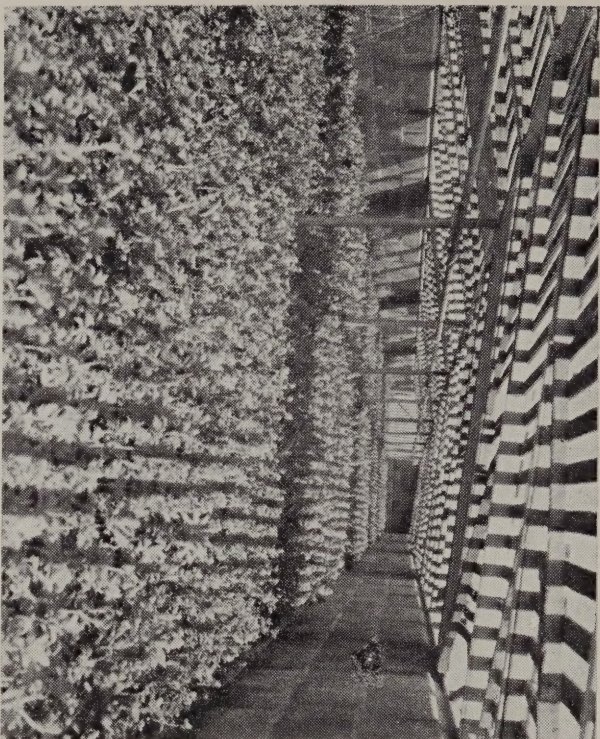
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APPALACHIAN NURSERIES

WAYNESBORO, PENNA.



Coldframe 48 x 150 ft. Shot taken last fall. Note lath roof.
Lath are removed and replaced with sash in winter.